

Thinking

...inside the box



An Intelligent Interface-Agent Framework for Supervisory Command and Control



Dr. Scott D. Wood

The 2004 Command and Control Research, Science,
and Technology Symposium
June 15, 2004

Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE JUN 2004		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2004 to 00-00-2004	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE An Intelligent Interface-Agent Framework for Supervisory Command and Control (Briefing Charts)				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) SOAR Technology,3600 Green Court Suite 600,Ann Arbor,Mi,48105				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The original document contains color images.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 21	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Warfighter Challenges in Future Warfare

- System Complexity
 - Systems of systems, Joint operations, Micro-models of automation
- Proliferation of Uninhabited Elements
 - UV's, sensor nets, national assets, raw data
- Demanding Environments
 - MOUT, SASO, Asymmetric threats
- Rapid Operational Tempo
 - Changing environments, windows of opportunity

Intelligent Interaction Layer for C³

- Objective System: An Intelligent Control Framework for Robotic Control
- Cooperative Interface Agents
 - Transformation of courses of action and commander's intent
-> executable battle plans.
 - Matching information requirements to battle plans for dynamic battle management.
 - Decision-centric fusion and display of battlespace information.
- Result: A warfighter-centric solution to network-centric warfare.

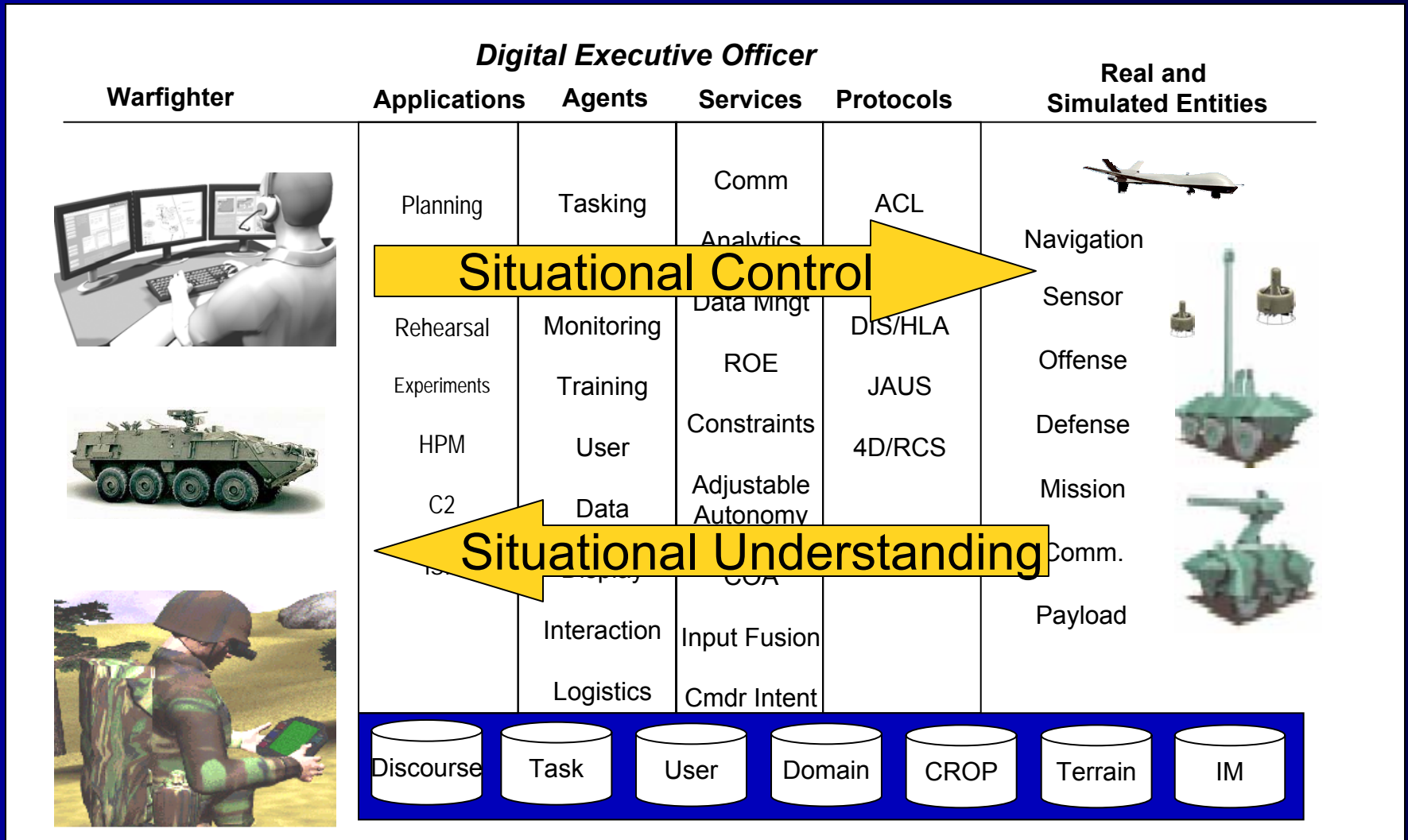
Use Command Staff Model

- Provide timely and accurate information.
- Anticipate requirements and prepare estimates.
- Determine courses of action and make recommendations.
- Prepare plans and orders.
- Supervise execution of decisions.
- Can function in parallel, can scale well, and are reconfigurable - according to specific challenge faced.

Key Elements for Providing Intelligent Assistance

- Accurately assessing the current situation
- Predicting when assistance will be needed
- Understanding how best to provide assistance
- Designing automation systems to support adjustable autonomy
- Reasoning over situation, doctrine, ROE, LoW...
 - In real time
 - In a dynamic, hostile environment.

Intelligent Control Framework



Intelligent User Interface

Approach: Interface Agents

- Enhance Human Performance by
 - Reducing workload (delegation)
 - Improving decisions (better, faster info; data fusion)
 - Focusing on task (filtering, prioritizing)
- Challenges
 - Competence & Trust
 - Initiative and Deontics (agent authorization, obligation, prohibition)
 - Common goals & Communications
- Cooperative Interface Agent Framework based on 3 primary agent types:
 - Tasking
 - Coordinating
 - Monitoring
- New sub-agents
 - Maneuver, Sensing, Effects, Interaction

Why Agents?

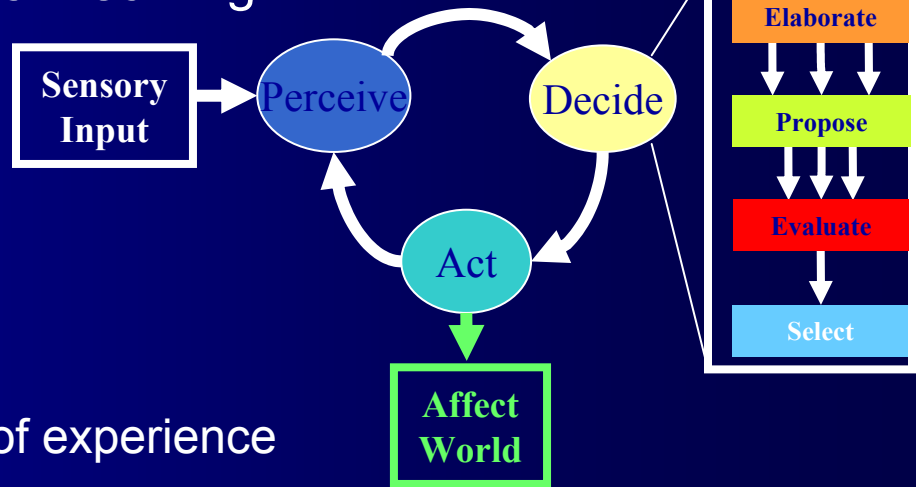
- Distributed problem solving
 - Encapsulation of knowledge
 - Encapsulation of Processing
 - Communication oriented design
 - Reconfigurable design
- Demanding NCW Domain (Potok, et al. 2003)
 - Asynchronous object interaction
 - Sporadic network connections
 - Peer-to-Peer programming models
 - Secure communication with higher level interfaces

Agent Team Design

- Beliefs, Desires, Intents individually
- Joint Intentions collectively
- Separation of knowledge
 - Declarative, procedural, episodic
- Well-defined behavior
- Well-defined communications
- Well-defined deontics

The Soar Cognitive Architecture

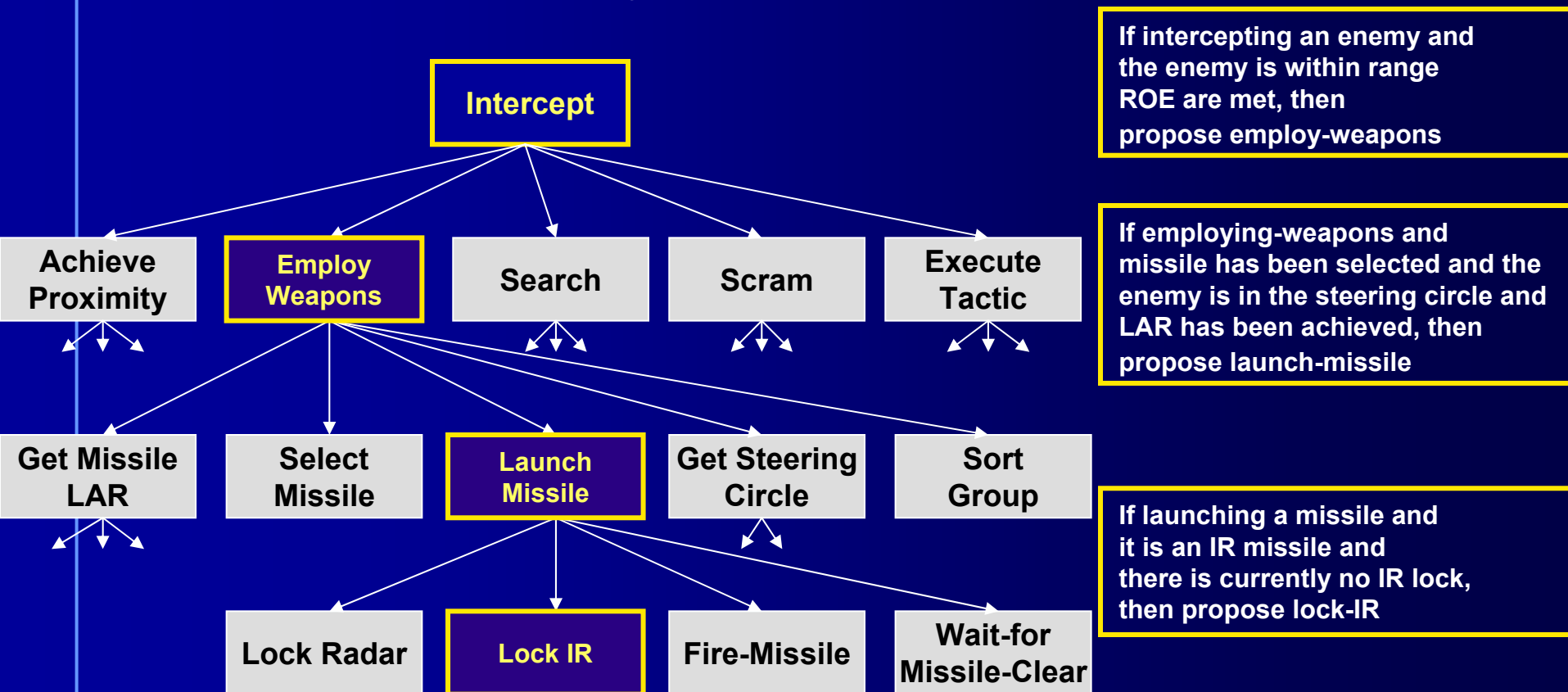
- An architecture for modeling and generating general intelligent behavior
 - Enables large-scale models of wide range of cognitive tasks
 - Supports explainable behavior
 - Employs wide range of problem solving methods
- A language and methodology for apply large amounts of knowledge to human-like problem-solving
- Principles of Operation
 - Parallel, associative memory
 - Belief maintenance
 - Preference-based deliberation
 - Automatic subgoaling
 - Goal decomposition
 - Adaptation via generalization of experience
 - Efficiency and performance



Soar Enables Application of Large Amounts of Structured Knowledge & Behavior

Complex goals are dynamically decomposed

- Rules propose and select alternatives, and implement actions
- 9000 rules currently in TacAir-Soar

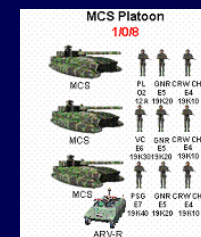
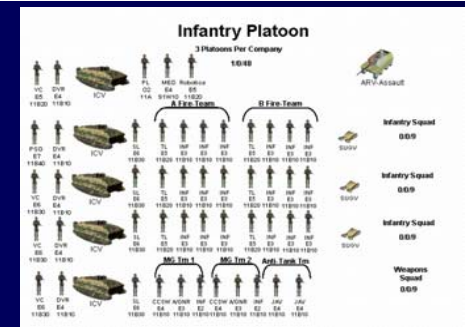
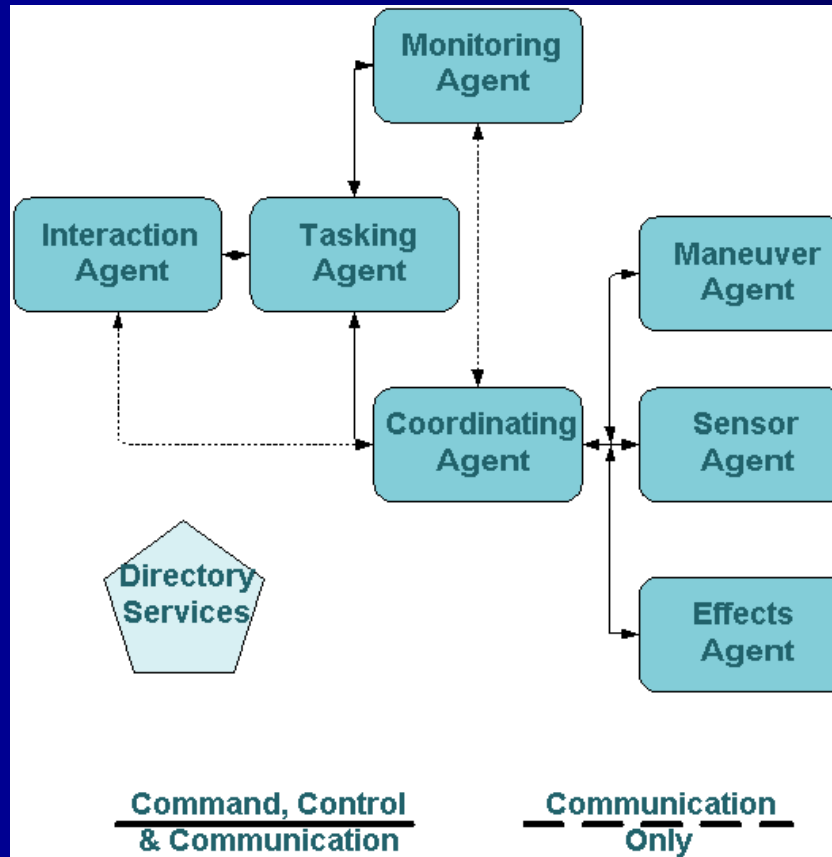


CIANC³ Organization

Commander

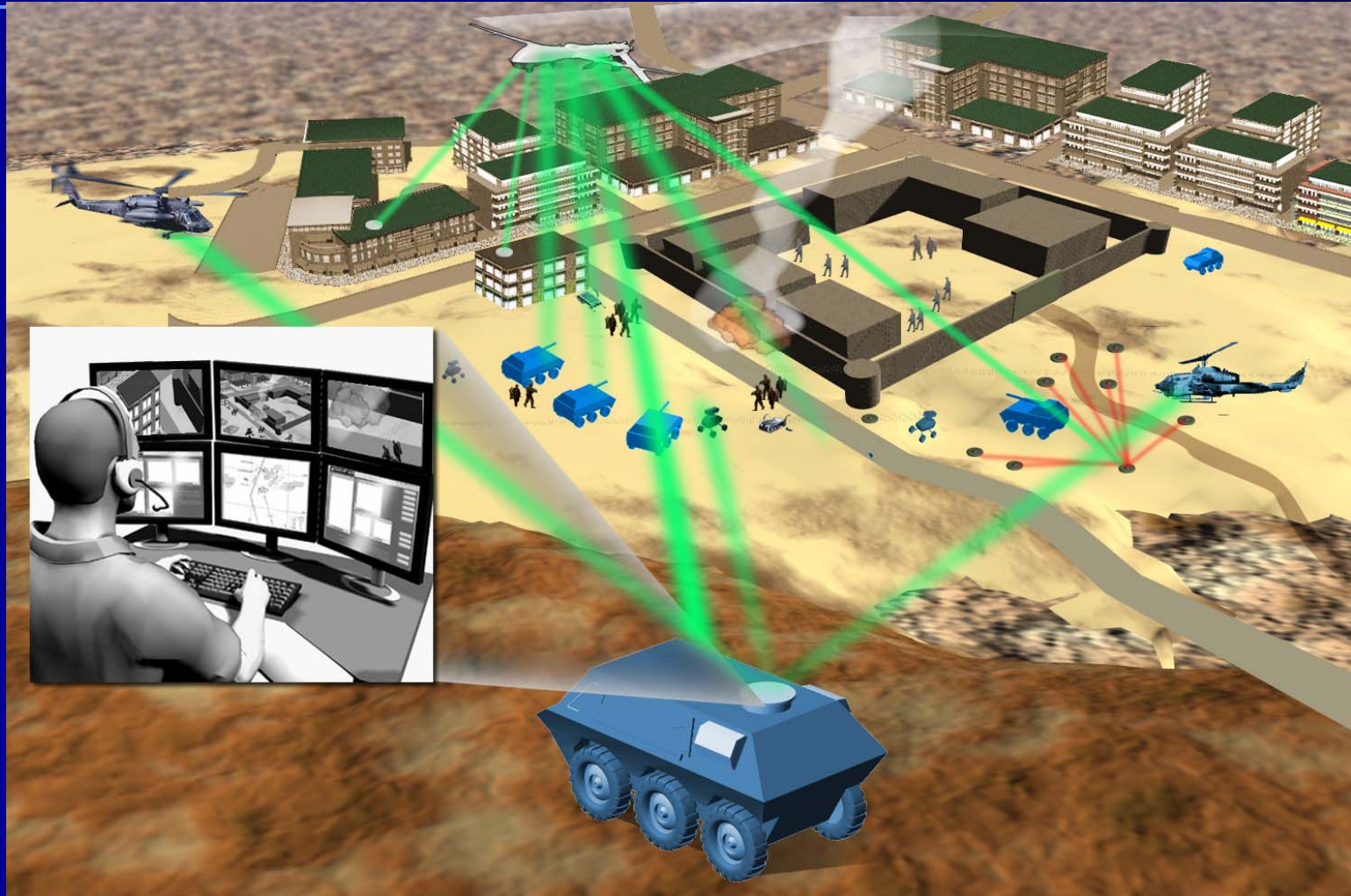
CIANC³ Agents

Entities



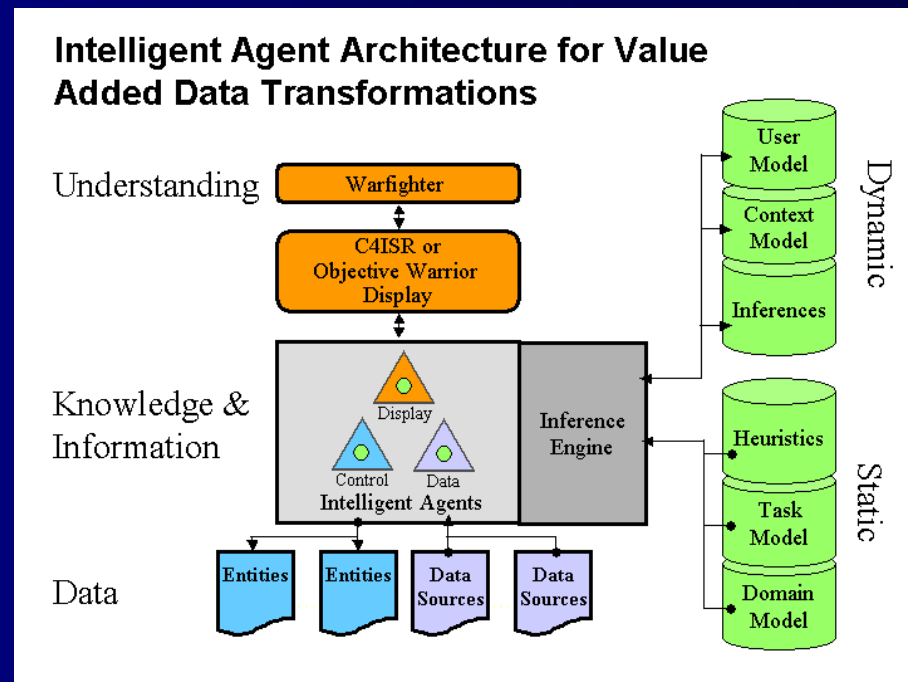
FCS Company Scenario

Isolate and Secure Compound



BINAH: Battlespace Information and Notification through Adaptive Heuristics

- Intelligent data pipeline can respond to changes in data and user readiness.
- Data and display agents reasoning based on heuristic formalism.
- External models store knowledge of task, domain and inferences about current user and world context.
- Allows Human System Interaction principles to inform AI transformation of data.



Architecture Data
Flow Diagram

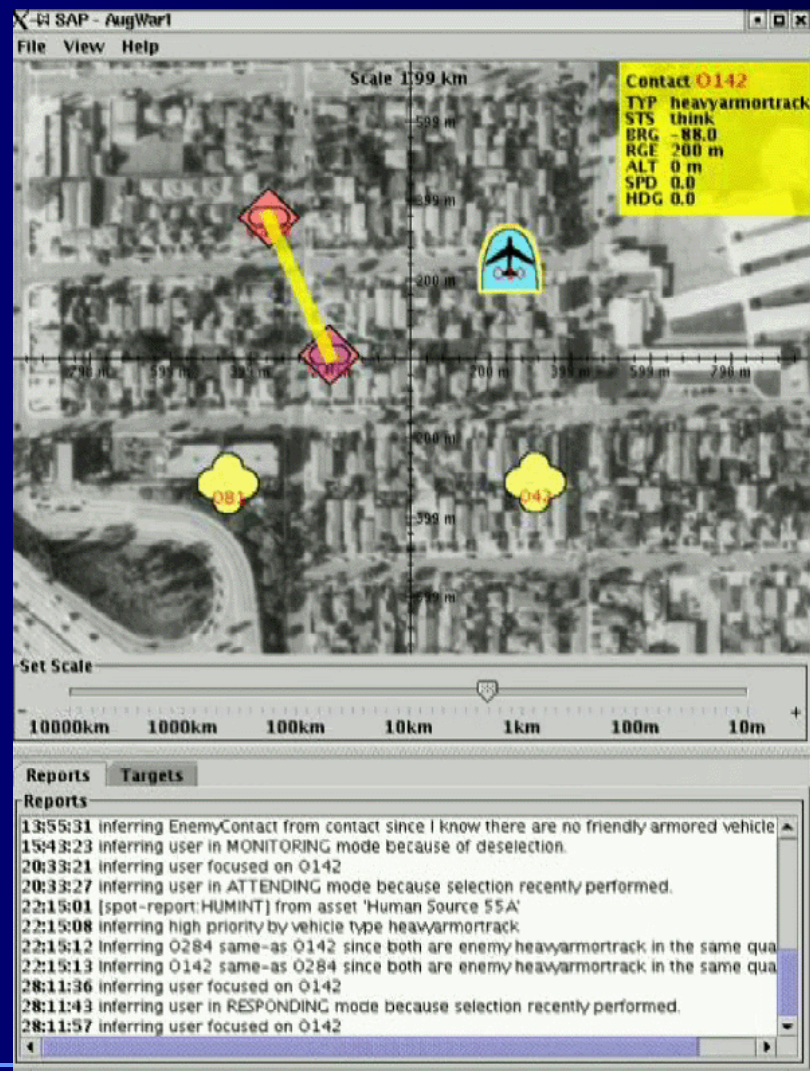
Demonstration: Time Critical Targeting Information Analysis Scenario

Target Scenario:

- Intelligence Analysis
- Detection and track file initiation.
- Evidence accrual through multiple source correlation.
- MOUT environment.
- Based on VITec ELT 'Electronic Light Table'.

Steps

1. Initial assessment of user and context.
2. First round of spot reports.
3. MASINT report, possible hostile vehicle.
4. HUMINT report, possible hostile vehicle
5. Warfighter interacts with system, viewing correlations and available ISR assets.

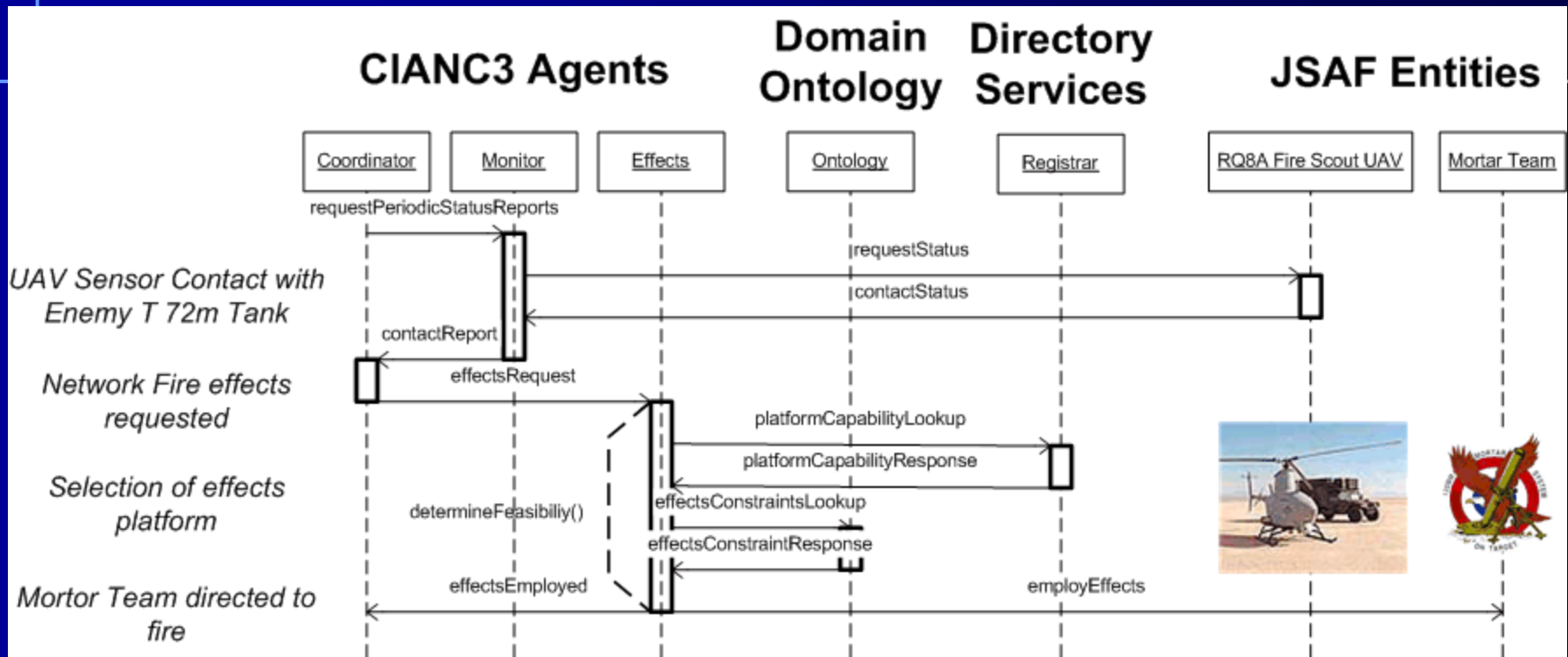


Current Agent Capabilities

1. System selection of sensor assets, based on mission objectives and available assets
2. System selection of maneuver assets to position sensors, based on sensor platform type and mission objective
3. System tasking of maneuver assets to move to area of interest
4. System tasking of sensor assets to sense and report
5. System monitoring of sensor report to verify that area of interest is being reconnoitered
6. System makes sensor signals available to be reasoned on; including UAV supplied sensed entity locations, entity types, entity mobility and lethality percentages
7. System replanning based on limited set of mission events

**Infrastructure and Organization Functional...
Limited Primarily by Knowledge**

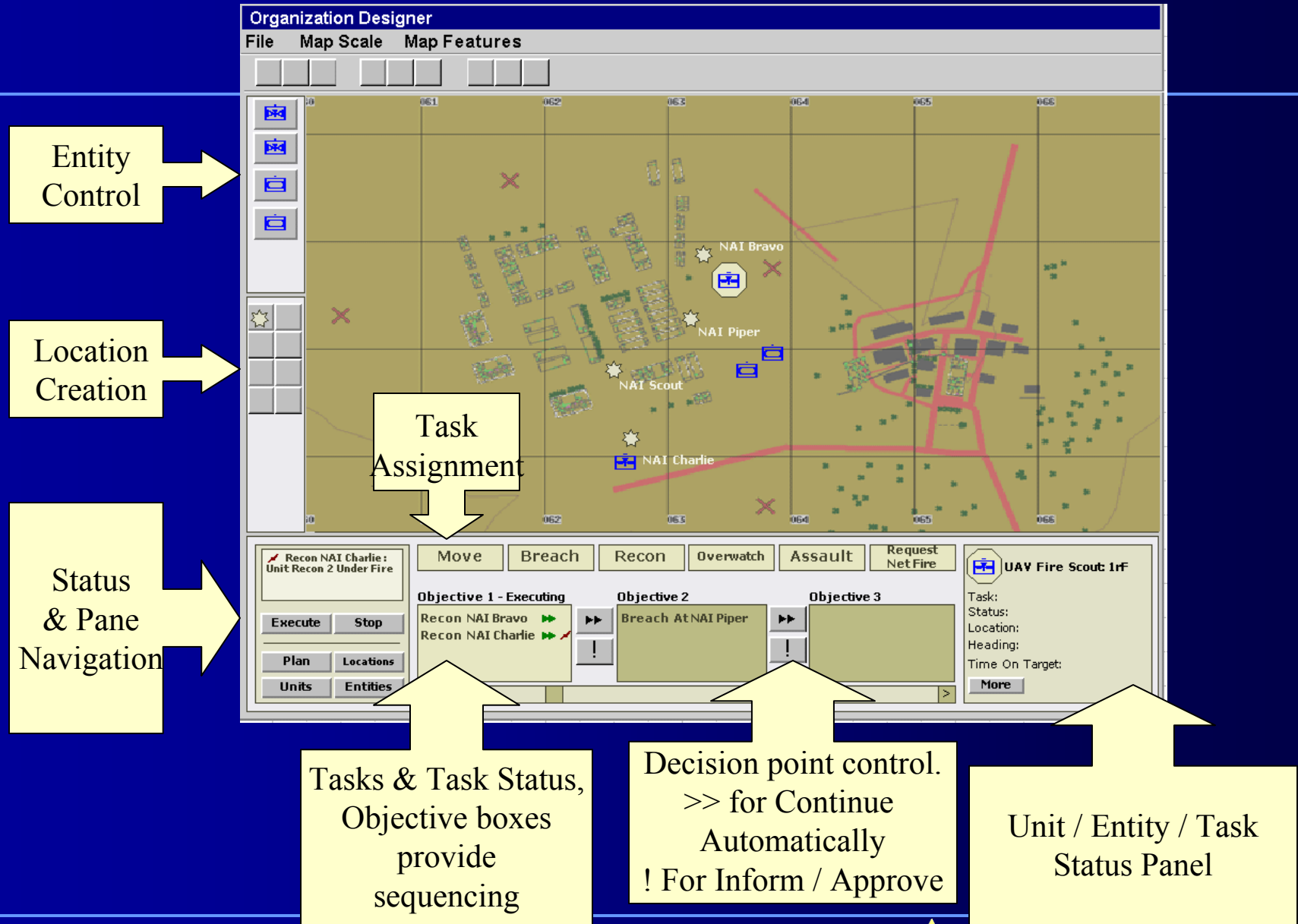
Dynamic Response



Sensor Contact: T72 Tank Detected

- If change in situation can be addressed without changing plan and according to ROE, CA acts
- If change in situation requires plan change, TA replans and coordinates with Commander if appropriate

Early CIANC³ Display Mockup



Discussion

- Agents are a useful, perhaps, necessary technology for implementing NCW goals.
- Need common and well-defined language for human-agent and agent-agent interaction
- Can't depend on acceptable results to just emerge from independently-designed systems – there must be a rigorous definition of authority, permission, obligation, and jointly-held goals for multi-agent systems to work.
- With agent and system organization in place, next step is human interaction.

The 7 Habit of Highly Effective Agents

(paraphrased from Covey, 1990)

- Be Proactive®
 - Anticipate needs before they exist
- Begin with the End in Mind®
 - Understand how actions will effect results
- First Things First®
 - Effective, knowledge-based prioritization
- Think Win - Win®
 - Distribute, Cooperate, Win
- Understand then be Understood®
 - Robust communications and deontics
- Synergize®
 - True value is in cooperation and coordination
- Sharpen the Saw®
 - Try, learn, renew (still working on this)

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Carl Lickteig, Army Research Institute for Behavioral Sciences, Ft. Knox (Army SBIR contract DASW01-03-c-0019).
- Mr. Robert Hawkins & Mr. Dan Ventimiglia of the Air Force Research Laboratory - Information Directorate (OSD SBIR contract # F30602-03-C-0022).
- The Soar Tech Team - Jack Zaiantz, Jonathan Beard, Dr. Rich Frederiksen, Dr. Marcus Huber, Sean Lisse, Jacob Crossman, Jens Wessling, Laura Hamel, LTC Scotty Abbott (USAR).

